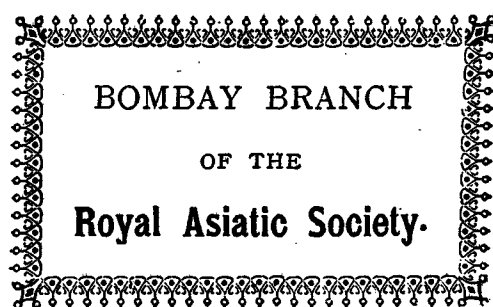


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY
FOR THE YEAR
1905-06.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.



CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1907.



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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY

FOR THE YEAR

1905-06.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

1. The year 1905-06 has been one of exceptional activity in the Archæological Department. At its very outset, the earthquake, which overwhelmed Dharm-sālā, did irreparable damage among the monuments of Northern India, and the precarious condition, in which some of them were left, made it necessary to take measures at once and without delay to avert further ruin and danger. The areas most affected by the earthquake were the Kāngrā District and Chambā State, among the monuments there which have been reduced to ruins being the famous Fort and temples of Kāngrā Kot and the temple of Sidhnāth at Baijnāth. Fortunately, the buildings in Chambā City itself escaped comparatively unharmed, but much destruction was done in the upper valley of the Rāvi. It is worth noticing, though the phenomenon is common enough in earthquakes, that among the temples of Brahmaur and Chhatrārhi, the wooden structures, despite their great antiquity, withstood the shock much better than the stone ones.

2. In other parts of the Punjab, the greatest amount of damage was sustained by Wazir Khān's mosque at Lahore, Jahāngir's tomb at Shāhdara, the Shāh Burj in the Delhi Fort, and the famous *masjid* in the Purānā Qila'. In every instance where there was any risk of further collapse, immediate steps had to be taken to shore up the dangerous parts until they could be more thoroughly repaired. The promptitude, which the Public Works Officers showed in this matter at such an anxious and strenuous time, deserves great praise. It has certainly meant the preservation of much that, otherwise, must inevitably have been lost.

3. The total expenditure on conservation, from Provincial and Imperial sources combined, amounted to a little under five lakhs, of which three lakhs were spent in the Northern Circle, mainly on the conservation of the Mughal monuments at Agra, Ajmīr, Delhi and Lahore. The somewhat abnormal expenditure at these places is debitable chiefly to the following items:—the re-roofing of the Chhoti Khwābgāh in the Lahore Fort, the laying out of the Hayāt Bakhsh garden at Delhi, the dismantling and re-erection of the corner groups of columns in the Diwān-i-'Amm at Agra, and the restoration of the four marble minarets over the south gateway of Akbar's tomb at Sikandarah. To which must be added also the conversion of the Tahsil building at Ajmīr into a Museum, and the addition of two more colonnades to those already restored around the quadrangle of the Taj. All these works were carried out under instructions from His Excellency the Viceroy, and in the case of those at Agra and Sikandarah, a special effort was made to complete them in time for the Royal visit in the autumn of 1905.

4. Among the multitude of monuments in other parts of British India, that have come in for special repair, the most prominent are the following. In the Bombay Presidency, the Gol Gumbaz and Ibrāhīm Rauza, at Bijāpur; in Madras, the remains at Hampi and Mahabalipuram, and the forts at Gooty, Sankaridrug and Gurramkonda; in Bengal, the Black Pagoda at Konārak, and the Sonā Masjid at Firozpur; in the Central Provinces, the Hindu temples at Jānjgir and Māndhātā; and in Burma, the Kyaukkū Onhmin and Nagayon Pagodas at Pagan and the spire of the Palace at Mandalay. The reconstruction

of the spire at Mandalay, it may be mentioned, involved an expenditure of more than half the total sum (Rs. 72,123) spent in the Province.

5. In Central India and Rajputana, also, much activity has been displayed by the native Darbārs in matters of conservation. The campaigns of work at Dhār, Māndū, Khajurāho and Chitorgarh have all continued to make good progress, and the Darbārs concerned are much to be congratulated on the results achieved. His Highness the Mahārāja Scindia has taken up the preservation of some of the much dilapidated monuments at Gwalior; in Bikanir, the Fort of Hanumāngarh has been under repair; and in other Native States, a variety of smaller projects have been carried out. In Hyderabad (Deccan), only one building, namely the fine old temple at Hanamkondā, has been under repair during the past year, but this is due not to any lack of interest on the part of His Highness the Nizām's Government, but to the fact that the Archæological Superintendent for Western India has found it impossible to give to the Nizām's Territory all the attention it deserves. Now, however, that the Central Provinces have been transferred from the Western to the Eastern Circle, it is hoped that Mr. Cousens will find time to visit at an early date at least the more important monuments of archæological interest in Hyderabad and advise as to their conservation.

6. As regards Kashmir, little or no information has been forthcoming since the establishment of the State Archæological Department, referred to in my last Report. In 1903, Dr. Vogel drew up a careful report on the preservation of some of the more important remains in the State, but how far effect has been given to his proposals is not known, as repeated endeavours on his part to elicit information on this point and on the progress made in the preparation of lists of antiquities, have failed.

7. In the Provincial Report for the Bengal Circle, Dr. Bloch remarks that one of the effects of the stimulus which Lord Curzon's administration gave to the conservation of ancient monuments is that every owner of a temple or mosque in Bengal believes that he has a claim on public funds for its restoration. A misconception of this kind, arising out of a natural desire to get all that can be got from Government, is not perhaps surprising, and occasional examples of it are not wanting in other parts of India. But it is certainly the exception rather than the rule, and there can be no doubt that the general effect of the Ancient Monuments Act and of the solicitude shown by Government in this matter has been to encourage and stimulate the co-operation of private owners and trustees of monuments. Indeed, instances have occurred in which the interest taken locally in the work of conservation has been so keen that the villagers themselves have come forward spontaneously and offered to assist in the work without payment of any kind. Their action may, of course, be the result of religious zeal, but it shows, at any rate, that the idea of self-help is by no means so universally lacking as Dr. Bloch suggests.

8. The only part of India where active work has been done by the Archæological Department in the matter of listing monuments is Rajputana. Here, in the districts round about Mount Abu, much new and valuable material was collected by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar. Indeed, the remains in the locality proved to be so much more numerous than was at first anticipated, and so full of interest, that Mr. Bhandarkar found no time for going further afield. In Burma, orders were passed by the Local Government for a further revision of the preliminary lists by the Deputy Commissioners, and it is not expected that they will be made over to the Archæological Superintendent for some time to come. Various additions and changes were made in the standing lists in other parts of India.

9. The work of converting the Tahsil building at Ajmīr into a Museum for Rajputana and the Naqār Khāna in the Delhi Fort into a local Museum for Delhi, is all but finished; so, too, is the erection of the new Peshawar Museum. Three small structures have been raised to protect inscription slabs at Shwebo in Burma, and a fourth has been erected over the famous Dhauli record of Aśoka in Bengal. Improvements were effected by order of the Chief Commissioner in the condition of the Nāgpur Museum, to which a special officer was appointed, and good headway was made both here and at the Mathurā Museum in cataloguing and re-arranging the exhibits. The proposed foundation of a Museum in Chomā State had to be temporarily postponed owing to the earthquake, but

Listing of
Monuments.

Museums
and minor
antiquities.

a large number of inscribed stones, that were in danger of being lost or damaged, were collected together and housed in the Chambā Dāk Bungalow, ready to be transferred to the Museum as soon as it is built.

10. In the United Provinces, Dr. Vogel continued his excavations on the Buddhist site at Kasiā, where, besides clearing almost completely the large monastery previously discovered, he unearthed two other monasteries, one adjacent to, but of a much earlier date than, the large monastery, the other to the east of the central mound. A further discovery of interest was that of the enclosure wall of the whole *saṅghārāma*; which proved to be a little over 5,000 feet long with a large entrance gate on the south side. Much of the area within this wall would appear to have been occupied by Buddhist structures, which extend in all directions beyond the limits of the central mound. Among the minor antiquities found at Kasiā during the past season is a collection of metal vessels and implements and numerous clay seals, many of them bearing a legend to the effect that they belonged to "the congregation of reverend friars of the Convent of the Great Decease." This legend has, of course, much significance in connection with the identification of Kasiā, but, until it can be proved whether the seals in question were attached to letters posted from elsewhere or were made and used in the monastery itself at Kasiā, the question of the identity of Kasiā and Kusinārā must remain open. Excavations.

11. Another famous old Buddhist site, where excavations have been carried out, is Rājgir—the ancient Rājagṛha—in Bihār. The work here, which was for sometime in my personal charge and afterwards supervised by Dr. Bloch, was confined to (1) making a careful survey of the site and identifying the landmarks noticed in the accounts of the Chinese pilgrims, (2) carrying out tentative digging at various points in and between the two ancient cities. The topographical survey, in which I had the able assistance of Mr. J. Wilson, late of the Survey of India, covered an area of some 50 square miles, the base lines being taken from the old Trigonometrical Survey stations. The detail survey, therefore, of this tract of country should serve other purposes besides a purely archaeological one. Two objects of much interest, which our excavations in the Old Town brought to light, were the base of a statue in red Agra stone with an inscription in Kusana characters, and a brick cylindrical tower, adorned round its base with figures of Serpent-Deities, Gaṇeśa, Śiva, and a garlanded *liṅga*, but without an entrance of any kind to give access to the interior. This tower dates back apparently to the fourth or fifth century, and we may surmise that it was connected with serpent worship, but what the precise purpose was, for which it was built, is impossible to say; it is certainly unique of its kind in India.

12. In the Madras Presidency, excavations were carried out by Mr. Rea at the Amarāvati *stūpa*, at the buried Jain shrines at Danavulapadu in the Cuddapah district, and at an extensive group of cromlechs in a reserved forest near Perambair to the south of Chingleput. All three places yielded valuable results, but the discoveries at the Buddhist Tope of Amarāvati must take the first place. This site was thought by many to have been already completely excavated, but Mr. Rea has now found that the ancient ground level around the circular pavement is much lower than was supposed by previous explorers and his excavation of this area has disclosed a finely preserved *stūpa* with a series of beautiful marble carvings, besides marble posts, statues of Buddha, iron implements, ivory ornaments, seals, coins and inscriptions—the whole making a collection which cannot but add much to our knowledge of this famous spot.

13. Before leaving the subject of exploration I should mention also the discovery of a Buddhist *stūpa* at Chaitru in Kāṅgrā—the first monument of its kind known to exist in that district, and also a few finds of no particular value made by Mr. Taw Sein Ko at Peikthano in Burma. It is much to be regretted that exigences due to the presence of local famine in the United Provinces, compelled us to abandon, for the time being, the highly important excavations at Sārnāth. It is hoped, however, that the work here will be resumed at a very early date.

14. In connexion with the excavations at Rājgir, some slight trouble arose from the removal of a tiny and dilapidated shrine which had been erected on the top of the cylindrical tower referred to above. This shrine, which is known locally as the *Maniyār Math*, had long since fallen into disuse as a place of worship, and had lost whatever images it might ever have possessed. No sooner, however, had Dr. Bloch begun to remove it than extravagant rumours spread to

Calcutta crediting him with all sorts of sacrilege, and an agent was sent down to Rājgir by a wealthy member of the Jain community in order to enquire on the spot into the alleged vandalism. The agent, being an enlightened man, at once appreciated the service that the Government was rendering in bringing to light these remains of an ancient religion, and the incident closed with expressions of good-will on both sides. The little shrine on the top was rebuilt when the excavation had been completed.

Survey work. 15. In addition to the topographical survey of Rājgir already mentioned, the survey of Vijayanagar, which has been in hand for several years past, was brought to a finish, and the complete map of the city and surrounding country is now being compiled. In Bengal, a detail survey of the Khandagiri caves was made by Dr. Bloch, and in the Punjab, Dr. Vogel finished 16 more drawings of the enamelled tiles on the façade of the Lahore Fort.

Tours. 16. Detailed accounts of the tours made by the Provincial Officers are included in their respective reports and there is no need for me to recapitulate them here. My own tours carried me in the early part of the winter to Lahore, Agra, Delhi, Puri and Konārak, mainly in the interests of conservation work. Subsequently, I was in camp for about nine weeks at Rājgir, superintending the excavations there, and later on visited Patna and Kasiā, returning thence to Agra, where my office was located for the winter. Full reports on the majority of the places visited by me have already been submitted to the Government of India.

Epigraphy. 17. About 1,200 inscriptions were copied during the year. Of these, 605 belong to Southern India. They add to our knowledge of almost all the dynasties of the Presidency, and some of them are of considerable interest. The existence of another old Pallava king, Kumāraśiṣṇu II, the son of Buddhavarman, has been established. The same is the case with the Gaṅga-Pallava King Vijaya-Aparājitavikra mavarman, about whom we learn that he successfully resisted the Pāṇḍya King, Varaguṇa. The date of this latter king has been settled by a new inscription as the later half of the ninth century. The most important find in Southern India was a set of copper plates from Tiruvālaṅgaḍu, containing a Coḷa genealogy and several interesting facts connected with the history of the Coḷas.

In Burma, 468 estampages were made from the inscriptions collected in Pagan by King Bodawpaya more than a hundred years ago, which were mentioned in my last report. Some interest also attaches to a bilingual inscription on some votive tablets belonging to the time of King Anawrata. A short Sanskrit legend belongs to the mould from which the tablets have been cast, and a Pāli inscription, to the same purport, has afterwards been engraved on the back or below.

Very few inscriptions were copied in the Eastern Circle. The most important ones are the Kharavela inscription of 165 B.C., and the inscription on the Sonbhandār cave at Rājgir of the second or third century A.D.

One hundred and three inscriptions were copied in the Northern Circle, most of which come from the Chambā State. The interesting seals found at Kasiā have already been referred to in connexion with the excavations there.

In the Western Circle, 24 inscriptions were copied, among which may be noticed a new set of copper plates discovered at Māndhātā.

Reports and Publications. 18. In addition to the seven Annual Reports of the Provincial Officers, and one of the Director-General, Parts 2 and 3, Volume VIII, of the *Epigraphia Indica* were issued during the year, and Part 4, Volume VIII, was passed for final printing. The second volume on the Architecture of Ahmadābād was also published by Dr. Burgess. The unlooked-for discovery of a number of fresh inscriptions in Chambā State necessitated the re-arrangement of the materials, which Dr. Vogel had in hand, for a special volume on the subject, and it has now been decided to divide it into three instead of two parts as was originally proposed. Dr. Vogel also has two more publications in hand, namely, a catalogue of sculptures preserved in the Municipal Museum, Mathurā, and another of those in the Central Museum, Lahore. No report for the year was forthcoming from the Frontier Circle.

It should be added here that in order to secure uniformity in the period dealt with in the Provincial Reports, arrangements have been made during the year that all Reports in future should cover the same period as the financial year.

Library. 19. The collection of books was increased by the purchase of some 280 new

volumes, and 173 more were acquired as presents, or in exchange for the publications of this Department. Among these accessions I may mention the following:—*Recueil d'archéologie orientale*, par Ch. Clermont-Ganneau, vols. 1-5; *Ethnologisches Notizblatt*, herausgegeben von der Direktion des Königlichen Museums für Völkerkunde in Berlin, 3 vols.; and *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, herausgegeben von Alfred von Sallet, vols. 1-24.

In addition to the above, 80 maps, mostly sheets of the Indian Atlas, were acquired for the library.

20. Dr. Bloch went on 6 months' combined leave to Europe from the 30th May 1905, and his place was taken up by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar. Dr. Stein was placed on special duty with effect from the 1st October 1905, preparatory to his deputation to Eastern Turkistan, in order to give him time to complete his Report on his previous journey. The officiating appointment in the Frontier Circle was held by Dr. Vogel. Pandit Hiranand—the latter's Assistant—was deputed in January 1905, to re-arrange and classify the antiquities in the Nāgpur Museum. The archæological scholarships in my office were held by Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., and Maulvi Ghulam Yazdani, B.A., during the year. It gives me great pleasure to testify to the good work done by both scholars; Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, especially, shows great promise, and I have no doubt that he will develop into an able archæologist.

As a matter of convenience, it should be added, and in order to give the Superintendent in Burma greater facilities for supervising the work of conservation at Mandalay and for revising the lists of antiquities, the local archæological office, in Burma, was transferred from Rangoon to Mandalay.

J. H. MARSHALL,
Director-General of Archæology.

APPENDIX A.

Special Grant-in-aid.—The lakh of rupees provided by the Government of India for assisting the Local Governments in special archæological works, was further supplemented by ₹19,769, making a total of ₹1,19,769 in all. The following allotments were made:—

	₹
Madras	13,418
Bombay	15,813
Bengal	10,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	6,000
United Provinces	19,992
Punjab	25,200
Burma	7,000
Rajputana	2,000
Central Provinces	2,000
Central India	8,000
Excavations at Bahrein	600
Contribution to the Indian Museum for a set of photo-prints from the archæological negatives	1,500
Purchase of antiquities	2,000
Library	5,000
TOTAL	1,18,523

APPENDIX B.

Expenditure on the Archæological Surveys for the year 1905-06.

	₹
Madras { Archæology	21,624
{ Epigraphy	12,364
Bombay	20,596
Bengal	11,612
United Provinces	13,876
Punjab	14,647
Burma	20,221
D.-G. Archæology	36,690
TOTAL	1,51,630

Sum expended on conservation and excavations including the grants-in-aid from Imperial Revenues.

	₹
Madras	27,424
Do. (Excavations)	7,383
Bombay	32,839
Bengal	31,656
Eastern Bengal and Assam	10,555
United Provinces { Muhammadan buildings	1,71,433
{ Hindu monuments	3,657
Punjab { Muhammadan buildings	1,03,587
{ Hindu monuments	1,483
Ajmir	21,200
Burma	72,123
Central India	8,000
Central Provinces	12,476
Bahrein	600
Library	4,992
Antiquities purchased	542
TOTAL	5,09,950

Special Charges.

	₹
Director-General's Annual Report	2,867
Epigraphia Indica	3,176
Dr. Burgess' Reports	1,739
TOTAL	7,782
GRAND TOTAL	6,69,362

APPENDIX C.

Drawings and photographs prepared by the Survey

Drawings :—

Madras	5
Bombay	<i>nil.</i>
Bengal	11
United Provinces	31
Punjab	31
Burma	22
D. G. Archæology	6
TOTAL	106

Photographs :—

Madras	37½
Bombay	190
Bengal	40
United Provinces	180
Punjab	222
Burma	103
D. G. Archæology (cf. APPENDIX D.)	115
TOTAL	1,222

APPENDIX D.

List of photographic negatives prepared during 1905-06.

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
		UNITED PROVINCES.	
1	Agra Fort	Dīwān-i-Khāss : detail of pillar, from West	8½ × 6½
		BENGAL.	
2	Konārak .	Black Pagoda : Maṇḍapa, from South-East	"
3	"	Ditto ditto, detail of cornice of eastern door-way, from South-East	"
4	"	Ditto ditto, portion of staircase on north recently unearthed, from East	"
5	Rājgir (New)	Excavations in Citadel, pottery unearthed in central mound	6½ × 4¾
6	"	Ditto ditto	"
7-8	"	Panoramic view of mounds to west of Citadel and south-west corner of Citadel, from South-West	"
9	"	Citadel, bastion on south rampart after excavation, from South	"
10	"	Ditto, southern gateway, from South	"
11	"	Ditto, south wall, east portion, from South	"
12	"	Ditto, east do., from mound on East	"
13	"	Ditto, west half of central mound, from South	8½ × 6½
14	"	Ditto, east half of central mound, from South	"
15	"	Ditto, Central mound, from North-East	"
16-17	"	Mound, 300 paces west of Citadel, from North	"
18	"	Dargāh at foot of Vipula mountain, from West	6½ × 4¾
19	"	Sūraj Kuṇḍ, from North	"
20-22	"	Vipula mountain, western end : panoramic view, from North-West	"
23	Rājgir (Old)	Gr̥dhra Kūṭa : first stūpa on ascending pathway	6½ × 4¾
24	"	Ditto, from West	"
25	"	Ditto, cave in western spur, from North-East	"
26-28	"	Ditto, panoramic view from pathway on Bāṅgaṅgā Hill	"
29	"	Ditto, stūpa and other remains on western spur, from West	8½ × 6½
30	"	Ditto, cave in western spur, from North	"
31-33	"	Bāṅgaṅgā Hill : panoramic view from Chātā Hill	"
34	"	Ditto, pakka pathway, from slope	6½ × 4¾
35	"	Ditto, Jain temple, from East	"
36	"	Ditto, shell inscriptions on rocks near	"
37	"	Ditto, from North	"
38	"	Ditto, ditto	"
39	"	Ditto, from South	"
40	"	Ditto, from North	"
41-42	"	Ditto, southern slope	"
43	"	Tank between Bāṅgaṅgā and Udayagiri, from South	"
44	"	Maniyār Maṭh before demolition of Jain temple from North-East	8½ × 6½
45	"	Ditto, before demolition of Jain temple, showing part of tower unearthed, from South	6½ × 4¾
46	"	Ditto, figure of Nāgini adjoining that of Gaṇeśa	"
47	"	Ditto, Śiva, in stucco, on west portion of base	6½ × 4¾
48	"	Ditto, Nāgini and two Nāgas in stucco	8½ × 6½
49	"	Ditto, Śiva-līṅgam, Kārtikeya (?) and Nāga, in stucco	"
50	"	Ditto, Gaṇeśa, in stucco	"
51	"	Ditto, after demolition of Jain temple, showing top of tower unearthed	"
52	"	Son Bhaṇḍār Cave, distant view from East	6½ × 4¾
53	"	Ditto, ditto	"
54	"	Ditto, detail, from East	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
BENGAL— <i>continued.</i>			
55	Rājgir (Old)	Son Bhaṇḍār Cave, Tirthaṅkara on east face of miniature <i>Caitya</i>	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
56	"	Ditto, Miniature <i>Caitya</i> , from North-East	"
57	"	Ditto, Buddha sculptured on back wall	"
58	"	Raṇa-bhūmi or scene of Bhima's Contest, with Jarāsandha, from East	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
59	"	Ditto, ditto	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
60	"	Sonagiri, from East	"
61-64	"	Vaibhāra Hill, panoramic view from South	"
65-67	"	Ditto, ditto from East	"
68	"	Ditto, east slope, Jarāsandha's <i>baiṭhak</i> , from North-East	"
69	"	Ditto, ditto from South	"
70-71	"	Vaibhāra and Vipula Hills, from inside the valley	"
72-74	"	Vipula Hill, south side and Ratnagiri, from inside the valley	"
75-79	"	Vipula, Ratna, Bāṅgaṅgā and Udaya Hills, from roof of Son Bhaṇḍār	"
80	"	Hot springs, Sarasvatī river, etc., from Gaṇeśa shrine on Vipula	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
81	"	Hot springs with stair, from East	"
82	"	Ditto ditto	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
83	"	Hot springs, Sarasvatī river, etc., from Gaṇeśa shrine on Vipula	"
84	"	Landscape between Vaibhāra and Vipula, from North-West	"
85	"	Vaibhāra Hill, eastern extremity, caves on north face	"
86	"	Ditto, central portion, from North	"
87-88	"	Ditto, as far as probable site of Sattapaṇṇī Hall from North	"
89-90	"	Ditto, distant view showing probable site of Sattapaṇṇī Hall from North	"
91	"	Ditto, eastern end, Caves on north face from North	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
92	"	Ditto, cave below westernmost Jain temple, from West	"
93	"	Ditto ditto	"
94	"	Sattapaṇṇī Hall (?), from South-East	"
95	"	Ditto, from North	"
96-97	"	Ditto, stair on east and walls, from North-East	"
98	"	Mound between Inspection Bungalow and Hot springs, nine votive <i>stūpas</i>	"
99	Rājgir	Group of labourers	"
100	"	Archæological camp	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
101	Giriek	Remains of monastery, from West	"
102	"	Great <i>stūpa</i> , from South-West	"
103	"	Ditto, from South	"
104	"	Ditto, near view from West	"
105	"	Ditto, detail from East	"
106	"	Image of Gaṇeśa near pathway leading to Great <i>stūpa</i>	"
MISCELLANEOUS.			
107	Miscellaneous	Skt. inscription of Śrīdhruvānandadeva on a copper plate from Angul, obverse	"
108	"	Ditto ditto, reverse	"
109	"	Fifteen coins	"
110	"	Coins	"
111	"	Ditto	"
112	"	Circular stone tablet with a foot-print	"
113	"	Fragment of a carved stone tablet and an inscribed gem	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
114	"	Silver dish	"
115	"	Eight coins	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$

List of public libraries, etc., to which copies of Director-General's Annual Report, Part I, are regularly supplied.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W. C.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institut de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iéna, Paris.
Société Asiatique, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
Stadt-Bibliothek, Strassburg.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

British School at Athens, Greece.
Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.
Imperial University, Oriental Section, St. Petersburg.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
The Columbia University Library, New York, U. S. A.
John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
 Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch, Singapore.
 Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch, Shanghai.
 The Public Library, Adelaide, South Australia.

FOREIGN COLONIES, ETC.

Directeur de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi.
 Le Directeur de L'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
 Tokio University, Japan.
 Société Historique, Algérienne 2, Place de la Régence, Alger.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
 Indian Museum, Calcutta.
 The Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
 Government Central Museum, Madras.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
 Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
 Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Allahabad.
 Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
 Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
 Museum Library, Lahore.
 Public Library and Reading Room, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.

Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

HYDERABAD.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.

RAJPUTANA.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.

BARODA.

Library of the Resident at Baroda,